C:\Users\Office 2\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\M1O2D06P\MC900088956[1].wmf

**Mini Lesson**

Figurative Language

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ALLITERATION | Alliteration is a poetic device that can be used in all types of writing. Alliteration is the repetition of initial consonant sounds of several words in a group. | * Chicken Little by Steven Kellogg * If You Were a Writer by Joan Lowry Nixon * How the Grinch Stole Christmas by Dr. Seuss * Shrek by William Steig * Animalia by Graeme Base |
| FLASHBACK | Flashback is a literary device where the story refers to an event that took place prior to the beginning of the story. Flashback interrupts the present action in a story to insert the prior event. Flashbacks help readers understand the characters' current feelings and motivation. | * Miss Rumphius by Barbara Cooney * House on Maple Street by Bonni Pryor * One Small Bead by Byrd Baylor |
| IRONY | Irony is something that occurs, is stated, or assumed that is the opposite of what is expected or a contrast of what is said. It's a contrast between what is expected and what is real, between what is said and what is meant, between what is true and what appears to be true, or between what is expected and what actually happens. | * The Stranger by Chris Van Allsburg * Encounter by Jane Yolen * The Tale of the Manrian Ducks by Katherine Patterson * Grandfather's Journey by Allen Say |
| PARODY | A parody imitates another literary style and is often mocking or amusing. | * The True Story of the Three Little Pigs by Jon Sciezka * Piggie Pie by Margie Palatini * The Cowboy and the Black-eyed Pea by Tony Johnston |
| POETIC JUSTICE | Poetic Justice takes place when the outcome of the story punishes the bad characters and rewards the good characters. | * Why Mosquitoes Buzz in People’s in People’s Ears * Strega Nona by Tomie de Paola * The Widow’s Broom by Chris Van Allsburg |
| SATIRE | A type of story that makes fun of the subject of the story (like human weakness, political issues, etc.) and tries to bring about social change. | * The Fortune Tellers by Lloyd Alexander * The Happy Hockey Family by Lane Smith |
| SYMBOLISM | A person, place or object that represents an idea that is beyond the person, place or objects actuality. | * Tar Beach by Faith Ringgold * The Wretched Stone by Chris Van Allsburg * The Stranger by Chris Van Allsburg * The Girl Who Loved Wild Horses by Paul goble * An Angel for Solomon-Singer by Cynthia Rylant |
| METAPHOR | Metaphors is the stuff that life is made of. Metaphors make comparisons. Poetry is one place to search for examples of metaphors. The picture books listed here have outstanding metaphors to use as modeled examples. | * The Tale of Peter Rabbit by Beatrix Potter * Tar Beach by Faith Ringgold * Owl Moon by Jane Yolen * The Stranger by Chris Van Allsburg * Encounter by Jane Yolen * The Tale of the Mandrian Duck by Katherine Patterson |
| ALLEGORY | An object takes on symbolic meaning to represent an idea or moral principal. | * The Wretched Stone by Chris Van Allsburg |
| SIMILE | A simile compares two things using "like" or "as". | * Owl Moon by Jane Yolen * Quick As A Cricket by Audrey Wood * Swimmy by Leo Lionni * The Night Before Christmas by Clement C. Moore * The Bone Talker by Shelley Leedahl * Amber on the Mountain by Tony Johnston |
| PERSONIFICATION | Personification brings inanimate objects to life. Stories with animals or toys talking are examples of personification, but personification at its best is when the writer gives "human-like" qualities to objects that seems to give the objects a life of their own. For example: "The grandmother oak sheltered the children beneath her gown of leaves and wrapped them in her protective arms." An oak tree is not a grandmother, nor does it wear a gown or have arms. These are qualities and features of a human being. | * The Giving Tree by Shel Silverstein * Sylvester and the Magic Pebble by William Steig * Flossie and the Fox by Patricia McKissack * Mirandy and Brother Wind by Patricia McKissack * Saving Sweetness by Dian Stanley * The Pumpkin Blanket by Deborah Zagwyn |
| IDIOMS | Expressions that the actual meaning is different from the literal meaning. For example: "You are driving me up the wall." | * The King Who Rained by Fred Gwynne * Chocolate Moose for Dinner by Fred Gwynne * There’s a Frog in my Throat by Loreen Leedy * Amelia Bedelia by Peggy Parish * In a Pickle Marvin Terban |
| ONOMATOPOEIA | Onomatopoeia are words that make noise like "crunch" and "munch" and "vroom" and "boom". Noisy words are fun to use in writing. Kids love them and they can really help add new dimensions to their pieces. | * The Noisy Book by Margaret Wise Brown * Mirandy and Brother Wind by Patricia McKissack * Hey You! C’Mere by Elizabeth Swados * Night in the Country by Cynthia Rylant * Double Trouble in Walla Walla by Andrew Clements |
| POETIC LANGUAGE | Sometimes called "mood pieces," picture books that use poetic language tend to have beautiful rhythm and pace, flowing voice, and poetry-like words. Picture books with poetic language are lovely to read and soothing to listen to. | * My Mama Had a Dancing Heart by Libba Moore Gray * Twilight Comes Twice by Ralph Fletcher * Barn Dance by Bill Martin Jr. * The Wise Woman and Her Secret by Eve Merriam * Welcome to the Green House by Jane Yolen |

